

the territorial sea, economic zone, or in ports (in respect of violations committed elsewhere). The revised Single Negotiating Text contains major improvements. It moves some appreciable way towards striking the balance between, on the one hand, the rights and duties that coastal states, flag states and port states must have to control pollution from vessels, and, on the other hand, the need to maintain freedom of maritime commerce and communications.

Canada has also been seeking a provision in this section of the convention that would provide international recognition that Canada has the right to protect the Arctic marine environment by the imposition of higher vessel-source pollution standards than those agreed to internationally. The revised Single Negotiating Text contains such a provision. The formulation that now appears has been discussed by the states most directly concerned and will, we hope, provide a basis for general agreement.

From the Canadian point of view, the revised Single Negotiating Text articles on preservation of the marine environment still need further refinement. Canadian efforts have made a major contribution to bringing the text to its present form, and we shall continue to provide leadership in further redrafting, to protect not only Canada's own marine environment but the oceans as a whole.

The articles in the revised text on marine scientific research provide, in our view, a large measure of protection to vital coastal-state interests in the economic zone and on the continental shelf, while at the same time ensuring that important international interests in promoting and co-operating in research programs are not impeded. While there will still undoubtedly be some further revisions and changes at the next session, I believe we have a good basis for an eventual compromise on this issue. Likewise, the articles on transfer of technology provide that states shall co-operate in providing the developing countries with the scientific and technological capability they need for the utilization and management of their marine resources and the protection of the marine environment. At the same time, the text recognizes that this co-operation must have proper regard for all legitimate interests, including the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of marine technology.

In my statement to the conference on April 12, 1976, I stated that Canada supported the inclusion of comprehensive dispute-settlement procedures in the convention. I also stated that these provisions must be compatible with the rights and duties of states, particularly within the economic zone; similarly, I stated that these provisions must be based upon a reciprocity of interests of all states, and should not simply stress dispute settlement on matters of interest

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